The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870. NUMBER 265.

WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee and the Secretary of the Treasury have a Long Talk.

Farmers' Special License to be Repealed.

Indian Outrages and Fights in Texas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Ways and Means Committee visited the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, and had a long talk on general financial condition of the country, with special reference to measures looking to a reduction of taxation. The Fullerton bill, and various matters connected with it, were discussed, as was the case of Collector Bailey. The committee agreed to report a bill repealing the act giving a moiety to informers, on the ground that it was really a premium offered for false testimony.

S. & S.

The Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic held a large meeting last night. General Whipple presided, and Generals Butterfield, Rucker, Starks, and Packard, of Indiana, took part in the exercises. Arrangements were made for the proper accommodations for delegates to the general convention, to meet here in May.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Colonel Butler, with other Directors of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum, met here to-day to Fortress Monroe to select a site for an asylum, to be devoted to the exclusive use of colored soldiers and sailors. Governor Hampton of Virginia and Governor Bullock of Georgia are to Hampton will be determined upon.

CORNISHMEN IRELAND.

A report has been current throughout the day, that Commissioner Delano had resigned; but up to to-night he had not put one in. He was, however, down, been talking as if he might resign in a short time. The relations between Delano and the President continue of a very cordial character.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The debate on the tariff will be resumed on the 31st inst., on which day Tilton is expected to speak against the bill. Hooper is to reply. As much as is to be done in the general debate before the end of the week, GARRISON MAGAZINE.

The House Military Committee have, for the present, completed their investigations into the cadet business, and intend their attention to the heavy contracts before them.

FARMERS' SPECIAL LICENSE.

It is understood in the Ways and Means Committee that the Internal Revenue bill the clause allowing farmers their purchase free license to sell goods in their pay a special license tax of $10.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The principal Chiefs and delegates of the Cherokee nation have sent a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives, asking for the appointment by the President of Congress, abrogation of existing treaties, and the establishment of a territorial representation, and in favor of payment by the United States of all just claims made by said nations.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Several officers of the Adjutant General's office, Commissary, Quartermaster's and Medical departments of the army, have been relieved under details general order from duty in this city, have been ordered to their respective posts. Lieutenant Colonel Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty in this city, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

A statement from Colonel Cumming, U. S. A., that a party of Comanche Indians recently made an attack between San Antonio and Fort Clark, on a train driving them from their wagons. The Indians chopped the wagons up and left. The horses and mules were driven off. The number of the Indians killed during the fight were afterward counted with it, were discovered

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MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

THE SAN DOMINGO SELL.

It is doubtful if the question was settled, whether the annexing foreign territory the people of the United States are receiving a benefit for which they should pay, or conferring an advantage for which, on every sound business principle, they should be paid. We have paid seven and one-half millions for Alaska, only to find that it was a "pig in poke" in which some of the distinguished statesmen who influenced Congress to ratify the purchase were the paid attorneys and hired agents of foreign governments that it will cost us half a million dollars per annum, in excess of all its revenues, to take care of our new acquisition, and that our tax-payers are burdened and fleeced in order that an ideal American flag may be supported to conspicuously wave over a continent of inaccessible snow mountains, which are as far beyond all possibilities of utility to our people as the rings of Saturn. Who doubts that, in this little "grab," Brother Jonathan, previously supposed to have some claims to sagacity, figured as the geese among the nations? On this humiliating swindle we are not yet square, for the Russian Minister treasury has still the option on the money with we were considering the bargain, which, without doubt, Congress will conclude we ought to pay. Not content with investing eight millions in cash, and half a million in purchased annual cost in the Aretic Ocean, we complicate ourselves by a half bargain with little Denmark for the purchase of volcano shook and earthquake franchises at St. Thomas. Upon this, too, it is cleverly claimed that interest is now running, and that we have gone too far to back out.

And now some native American speculators and dead-beats have been buying up the worthless bonds and depreciated currency of the petty half-island known as San Domingo, the purchase of which would, in any event, be incomplete without the further purchase of Hayti. The Washington advices to the Associated Press say:

"The San Domingo treaty is receiving more attentions from the Executive than Presidents are manifested so great interest in its behalf. What a year may be made of it, in fact! Not only the advocates of annexation, but persons who have bought up, at a low figure, claims of citizens against San Domingo, mentioned in the treaty of annexation, are interested in the treaty. It will be at par, and there is good reason to believe that there are several millions of claims in the hands of speed. Whether President Grant is aware of these facts is not known, but it is certain that the treaty will receive some rough handling, whether it is considered in executive or in open session."

It is due to the administration and the country that this so-called treaty should be discussed in open session, so that, if there are any reasons why we should pay a fancy thing for the privilege of governing San Domingo, those who pay should know them. If San Domingo desires to come under our protection, the favor which we confer upon her people is worth a large charge for the benefit conferred. The effect upon us, so far as the acquisition could affect us at all, would be a burden. We have already as many miles of sea-coast needing harbors; of waste government lands needing public improvements; of rivers and harbors needing removal; of semi-civilized Negroes needing education; and of overdue debts demanding payment as we ought to hunger after—and these are all we can buy in San Domingo. For years the revenues of San Domingo have not paid the interest. Therefore, our people must, for years to come, be taxed to pay for their government. We are buying the waste of an insolvent debtor, assuming the payment of his debts, and paying in addition the privilege of thus manifesting our generosity.

We are giving success to a schema of a banditti of tax thieves whose only aim is to deplete the Treasury. Let the taxes come in them to their hands, and it will probably find that every one of the agents of this swindle has probably had his palms oiled, and is ready to share on certain terms with all who join hands with him. Will the Senate assert its public conscience at this stage of the subject before it votes money to buy the privilege of redeeming the Dominican greenbacks at par? And is it quite the thing for a Treasury which has $256,000,000 of its own issues depreciated 25 per cent offset, and which is grinding the people to pay the heaviest rates of taxation now borne by any people in the world, to apply the proceeds to buying bankrupt bonds and assuming their enormously repudiated obligations before our own are taken care of? Such a blunder will prove the very heaviest burden under which the Republican party can go into the next Presidential election, and a serious, if not fatal, obstacle to its success. No sounder reasons existed for buying Alaska than now exist for buying Greenland, Iceland, Tierra del Fuego, Jan Fernandez, Borneo, the Society and Friendly Islands, Sumatra, the Solitary and Pitcairn, the Desert of Sahara, the sources of the Nile, or the Mountains of the Moon. Is our government to carry out on a national scale the policy of Mrs. Toodles, and buy all the worthless estates and assume payment of all the overdue debts of bankrupt governments that can be found manifesting any willingness to get rid of their burdens?

We protest, not only, impartiality, against this swindle; but, in general, against the whole theory on which similar schemes are based—that there is anything in the purchase of foreign territory worth paying for. Under our republican system we can attain no more power over others than we give them over ourselves. By the annexation of San Domingo the people of the United States have a power over San Domingo proportionate to their numbers, but this is lessened by the fact that the people of San Domingo gain a power over the United States proportionate to their numbers. We are, in every such acquisition, buying as many new rulers as new subjects, and in this there is not a dime of gain or glory to any American tax-payer. On the contrary, it should be deemed a national insult that the union of a few thousand half barbarous Dominicans with the great American nation, on terms to make or sell interesting drinks or have any theatrical representation or gambling. The region in which it is proposed to locate is described as bearing oranges in December and potatoes in February, and except that it can corn, wheat, figs, and sweet potatoes in all the abundance of the most fertile soil and long, mid summer can produce. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad will run through the tract in one or two years, and it is proposed to locate most of the farms so that the settler buying one plat from the company may secure an adjoining one, of like size, from the government. A Colony House will be erected, in which every settler can stay, rent free, till he has got ready to move upon his farm. Professor Forey, who is engineering the enterprise, has been at the head of two colleges at the South, and is highly endorsed by the gentlemen of his denomination in the Chicago University and in the city.

His prospectus seems to us most open to criticism in assigning plats as low as 80 or 160 acres in a region which will be far from markets as Western Arkansas must continue for several years to be. The cost of transportation is relatively as hard that the quantity required for profitable culture increases in proportion to its distance from the markets of consumption. Eighty acres or 160 acres are very well in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut, where the farmer has his choice of a hundred crops, being sure that he can find ready sale for all that his land will produce. But in Western Arkansas, while peaches, apples, pears, corn, wheat, and cotton can be raised, they could not probably be marketed to advantage in any large quantities, nor could they be raised to advantage on farms of less than 320 acres.

Probably the crops which could be raised for export to best advantage would be cotton, sugar, cane, and cattle, and Professor Forey, in addition to the necessary farming of cane, is added the incessant burning of gas, a lot of which is known to require as much as eight pairs of human lungs, the life-giving process is speedily consumed, and the whole atmosphere converted into carbonic acid gas of more or less poisonous type. The vanilla, clouds, and sweets garden and around the building were constructed on a system of ventilation which, if it does have long since filled all seats, and those ranks, and scintillants a large volume of fatal air to the already intolerable stench that finds its way through every crevice, pours out of every open door, flops up the stair-ways, hangs thick in the halls, enters every room and office in the building. The courts are held, taxes collected, public business transacted in this atmosphere poisonous to all who breathe it, whether employed in the building or entering it on business. Thousands of persons enter that building every day. There are courts always in session; the various Collectors' offices are thronged with people, and much of these, from the time he enters until he leaves, is forced to breathe the impure atmosphere. Let the grand jury indict this public nuisance, and let those responsible for its continuance be called upon to apply the proper remedy.

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE BANKS.

We look upon the provision in the Funding bill, requiring the banks to exchange the bonds they now hold for others paying but 4 per cent, as a most dangerous feature. It will cost us half a million dollars per annum, in excess of all its revenues, to take care of our new acquisition, and that our tax-payers are burdened and fleeced in order that an ideal American flag may be supported to conspicuously wave over a continent of inaccessible snow mountains, which are as far beyond all possibilities of utility to our people as the rings of Saturn. Who doubts that, in this little "grab," Brother Jonathan, previously supposed to have some claims to sagacity, figured as the geese among the nations? On this humiliating swindle we are not yet square, for the Russian Minister treasury has still the option on the money with we were considering the bargain, which, without doubt, Congress will conclude we ought to pay. Not content with investing eight millions in cash, and half a million in purchased annual cost in the Aretic Ocean, we complicate ourselves by a half bargain with little Denmark for the purchase of volcano shook and earthquake franchises at St. Thomas. Upon this, too, it is cleverly claimed that interest is now running, and that we have gone too far to back out.

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A dispatch was sent abroad from Washington on the wings of the Associated Press a short time since, alleging that a report had been received at the Interior Department from General Sully, the Indian Superintendent in Montana, condemning Colonel Baker's late attack on the Blackfeet. A letter from General Sully himself to General Sheridan, dated Helena, Montana Territory, March 6, which we publish in another column, denies that he ever sent any such report. His report to the Interior Department, which is now for the first time published, reads: *Mr. Parsons*, report upon which, together with Mr. Vincent Colyer's screed, so much howling was predicted, "is entirely what the Indians say of the affair." General Sully adds that, "I am glad to observe that it is not considered in their favor." So it appears that all the fuss has been made over the Piegan version of the affair, and that, upon the whole, the Blackfeet Blacklegs report, the Case of Representatives, on Chairman Kasson's motion, voted to strike out of the Army bill the section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

General Sully goes on to say that, "It is to be hoped by this lesson will inspire them [the Piegans] with some respect *for the government, which, heretofore, the Indians did not seem to have.*" This is the thing in a very small nutshell. The Indians are children of nature, and, naturally, is certainly no part of the business of the government; and, if attempted on a general scale, would involve an expenditure of many hundreds of millions annually. With respect to the education of harbors where there are none: it would be an eminently proper thing for the law officers of any place where the harbor would be of benefit to neighboring real estate, to institute legal proceedings looking to the levy of a local tax to raise money for that purpose. Then if the tax-payers don't want the harbor at the price, they needn't have it. Adopting the principle of Munger's bill, the great cities of Cincinnati and Louisville might indict the Falls of the Ohio, or, indeed, the whole river, as a nuisance, and have judicial orders for the removal of obstructions and the deepening of the stream by the joint action, and at the joint expense of both cities.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress, directing the United States Attorneys for that State to institute legal proceedings in the proper courts to remove all obstructions to the navigation of the Auglaize and the St. Mary's River, and Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River, in Ohio. Though this is intended, we suppose, to apply to artificial obstructions only, why might not that course be adopted generally with the great bar of the proposed harbor and river improvements? The Auglaize River, if a navigable stream, ought to be kept navigable, not at the national expense, but at the expense of the property thus benefited. To attempt to make a stream navigable, which is not so naturally, is certainly no part of the business of the government; and, if attempted on a general scale, would involve an expenditure of many hundreds of millions annually. With respect to the creation of harbors where there are none: it would be an eminently proper thing for the law officers of any place where the harbor would be of benefit to neighboring real estate, to institute legal proceedings looking to the levy of a local tax to raise money for that purpose. Then if the tax-payers don't want the harbor at the price, they needn't have it. Adopting the principle of Munger's bill, the great cities of Cincinnati and Louisville might indict the Falls of the Ohio, or, indeed, the whole river, as a nuisance, and have judicial orders for the removal of obstructions and the deepening of the stream by the joint action, and at the joint expense of both cities.

NEW BOOKS.

COMPENSATION; OR, ALWAYS A FUTURE. By Anna M. M. Dawbiggin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Western News Company; S. C. Griggs & Co. 1870.

TUNE IS A MYSTERY. A series of Stories for Young People. By the author of "The Sparrow," "Little Dorothy," "Little Susy's Six Birthdays," "Susy's Secret," "Children of the Bible," "Children of the Abbey," and "A Shepherd." Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke; Western News Company. 1870.

The two volumes before us, not unpretending to mystical topics, are among the pleasantest books which have been issued this season, and will be a welcome present to each other. The one appeals to educated musicians, and is full of the results of deep research, and of careful study, while the other is written for children, and yet is of such a character that it cannot but interest any one who may interest in the moral and social experience of two such masters as Mozart and Mendelssohn. "Compensation" is remarkable both as a story and as a book of reference. The heroine is Fanny Fauvette, a young American girl, whose early life has been spent in the Conservatoire, and whose character is a warm amalgam of patience and music. She is living in Switzerland with the Bouverel family, and performing the duties of governess, companion, and general factotum to the children of the household, when the story opens. Dr. Bouverel is a physician of eminence in Geneva, and has a wife who is a confirmed invalid, and who is constantly changing her residence in search of health. Fanny's position is a difficult one, and the story is largely occupied with the manner in which she overcomes the difficulties which surround her. Her self-sacrificing devotion to the children of the family, and to the invalid mother, finally wins for her the love of the whole household, and the reader is left to infer that she will become the wife of Dr. Bouverel's son Edmond, who has been absent from Switzerland for a long time, but returns, in the last chapter, to claim his bride. Fanny's musical education is carefully considered, and the progress of her self-development is traced in the form of a story, and a discussion of the rights of both sister and the marriage problem, and the question of genius, are all involved in the story. The book is full of incidents, and has its full share of interest, but its peculiarities consist in the manner in which the author has interwoven with the story a discussion of the principles of music, and the lives of musicians. Fanny's progress in her art is traced with the greatest care, and the sympathy of the reader is thus made to keep pace with the development of the heroine. The book abounds with anecdotes of Mozart and Mendelssohn, and of the other masters whose lives it discusses. Fanny's first appearance in public, her first "Life of Webster," the first of which we review at length, a few weeks since, is just out.

"I heard, during two different visits to Vienna, the great Liszt play; and I can say that I have never heard so masterly and calculating, but withal so inspired, a performance. I regarded this as the perfection of the art, and I thought that I could never hear anything more wonderful. But when I heard Thalberg playing in the perfection of his style, I was astonished to find that there was yet a still finer something was wanting; it sounded like the music of angels. Liszt's playing was full of art, practice and knowledge, but in his Thalberg's there was the soul and heart of music. Oh! how I was astonished to see the audience, after hearing Liszt, rise and applaud Thalberg as if he had been the only one worthy of the instrument, as if they had not heard the other at all. Liszt, who is a generous man, and who has the greatest respect for Thalberg, was the first to applaud him. One night he played one of his own compositions, which was received with great enthusiasm, as it was, indeed, most exquisitely executed. He then came down to the front of the stage, and, leaning on the piano, played a most beautiful and touching air, which was encored. He played it again, and then came down in

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE GREAT DEBTOR CREDITOR.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Advices from Paris have been quite in accordance with the feeling about the marriage treaty, since the visit of the Prince to the Capital, but evidence is not wanting that the Emperor are opposed to the measure.

WELCOME DISSOLUTION.

The House of Representatives on Territories have under consideration the question of refusing to admit into the Union any State whose constitution shall not have in it a prohibition forever against slavery. The Committee on Territories have been instructed to report a bill to that effect. The Republican party will not survive the responsibilities of this session's legislation will be agreed upon as the basis of future action.

The contract for constructing the Cincinnati Railway was signed on Thursday.

Within a year.

Among sporting men, the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons last night, the Educational Bill was read a second time. Mr. Bright favored the project for religious instruction, and the Bible being read in the schools. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli also spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Gladstone argued that it was the duty of the Government to provide for religious instruction, and that it was the duty of the people to support it. Mr. Disraeli said he would not suffer him. Bishop says the Government is going to damage it. Hansom.

THE EAST RIVER FERRIES.

A charter for the East River bridge was launched at Brooklyn to-day, in the presence of 5,000 people. It is 1,600 long, and will be owned by the Brooklyn side of the proposed bridge in about three weeks.

CANCELLING.

Three men were scalded, fatally, by the explosion of a boiler at Bayonne City, New Jersey City to-day.

Jerome, one of the men suspected to have been concerned in the murder of Mr. Morrissey, of New Jersey, denies that he was present, but says he was only sleighing.

HARD LABOR FOR LIFE.

Major Wm. Howard, who killed George Wilson in Washington, a few days ago, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. The attempt to rescue the murderer from the jail was entirely abortive, five shots being fired at the assailants, but without effect. The jail is in the old Capitol building, and is a very strong structure.

RAILROAD TRIAL.

At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad, in this city, on the 16th inst., it was agreed that the extension of the road from Minneapolis to Watertown, 110 miles, should be placed at once upon the work, and that the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company's franchise could be used by the Chicago and St. Paul Company. The road is to be built in the best manner, and the work pushed forward as much as possible this year, so as to justify the same expenditure next year.

ANOTHER UNNATURAL COLLAPSE.

The unnatural collapse of the Bank of Ireland has created another defect in an attempted protective Trust. The Directors refuse to act without the Governor, and the Governor refuses to act without the Directors, and the trusty is closed.

THE EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN WIRZBACH.

Steps have been taken in this city to erect a suitable monument to Captain Wirzbach, of the 45th Pennsylvania.

THE RAIN ALONG RIVER REGIONS.

The season for the commission of the Brooklyn Tower of the East River bridge will be entered upon.

SWINDLING OF EMIGRANTS.

Several cases of alleged swindling of emigrants, on their arrival at Havre and Paris, have been investigated by Bernard Chauncy, General Agent of Emigration, and found to be groundless. Mr. Chauncy says that no serious case can be charged in any city.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Norman B. Ream, the defaulting purser, who was so brutally assaulted by Collector Murphy, has been appointed to his post, a helpless, broken man, by the Collector.

SUMMARY TRIAL.

The Kings County Commissioner of Jurors yesterday drew the names of 36 persons to serve Barnard, holding a court at Poughkeepsie, directing him to summon 36 additional jurors. Judge Jordan has ordered him to try Edwin Porter for the murder of Mary Ann Cunningham, at once. The trial is appointed for the first Saturday in April.

THE BOND TRADE.

The Commission of School-Book Publishers of the United States, after a three days' session, adjourned last night. A Board of Trade was organized, consisting of fifteen members, with the following officers: William E. Appleton, President; Smith Gray, Vice-President; Charles Scribner, Secretary; C. Wolcott, Treasurer, all of New York. Executive Committee—Messrs. Appleton, Scribner, Gray, Harper & Brothers of New York; A. H. Kerr, Chicago; Sheldon & Co., New York; Robert Clarke, Cincinnati.

ARMORED RESIGNATION.

A rumor was prevalent here this morning that Commissioner Delano had resigned, but nothing of the kind has occurred.

INCENDIARY TRIAL.

The trial of Albert Nicholas, colored, indicted for the murder of his wife and child, was concluded to-day. The jury, which was mixed, white and colored, rendered a verdict of guilty.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the receipts for customs during the month of February, trade dollars not in coin, aggregate $16,711,784 16 and internal revenue receipts $12,000,000. Disbursements against $16,611,197 in 1869. Exports of specie, $1,000,000, against $15,000,000.

NEW YORK.

THE PRATT-POLLOCK CRIMP BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The newest development of the Pratt-Pollock crimp business is the arrest of Captain Caddis & Co., the female brokers from whom Pratt purchased his stock of certificates. Some parties, in the name of Pratt, complaining to Justice Dowling, the warrant was issued and served by Police Captain Petty. Pratt is charged with having purchased $1,500 in gold, and $2,000 in greenback bank notes, however, on the issues. Caddis, of course, denies the charge. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Dowling this morning, and the case was adjourned until next week, Pratt not being present. Pratt's counsel will not suffer him. Editor says the defendant is going to Europe. Hansom.

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Major Wm. Howard, who killed George Wilson in Washington, a few days ago, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. The attempt to rescue the murderer from the jail was entirely abortive, five shots being fired at the assailants, but without effect. The jail is in the old Capitol building, and is a very strong structure.

RAILROAD TRIAL.

At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad, in this city, on the 16th inst., it was agreed that the extension of the road from Minneapolis to Watertown, 110 miles, should be placed at once upon the work, and that the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company's franchise could be used by the Chicago and St. Paul Company. The road is to be built in the best manner, and the work pushed forward as much as possible this year, so as to justify the same expenditure next year.

ANOTHER UNNATURAL COLLAPSE.

The unnatural collapse of the Bank of Ireland has created another defect in an attempted protective Trust. The Directors refuse to act without the Governor, and the Governor refuses to act without the Directors, and the trusty is closed.

THE EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN WIRZBACH.

Steps have been taken in this city to erect a suitable monument to Captain Wirzbach, of the 45th Pennsylvania.

THE RAIN ALONG RIVER REGIONS.

The season for the commission of the Brooklyn Tower of the East River bridge will be entered upon.

SWINDLING OF EMIGRANTS.

Several cases of alleged swindling of emigrants, on their arrival at Havre and Paris, have been investigated by Bernard Chauncy, General Agent of Emigration, and found to be groundless. Mr. Chauncy says that no serious case can be charged in any city.

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Norman B. Ream, the defaulting purser, who was so brutally assaulted by Collector Murphy, has been appointed to his post, a helpless, broken man, by the Collector.

SUMMARY TRIAL.

The Kings County Commissioner of Jurors yesterday drew the names of 36 persons to serve Barnard, holding a court at Poughkeepsie, directing him to summon 36 additional jurors. Judge Jordan has ordered him to try Edwin Porter for the murder of Mary Ann Cunningham, at once. The trial is appointed for the first Saturday in April.

THE BOND TRADE.

The Commission of School-Book Publishers of the United States, after a three days' session, adjourned last night. A Board of Trade was organized, consisting of fifteen members, with the following officers: William E. Appleton, President; Smith Gray, Vice-President; Charles Scribner, Secretary; C. Wolcott, Treasurer, all of New York. Executive Committee—Messrs. Appleton, Scribner, Gray, Harper & Brothers of New York; A. H. Kerr, Chicago; Sheldon & Co., New York; Robert Clarke, Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 18.—According to the Paris-London correspondence, the labor cause is making progress in New England. Four vacancies in the Senate created by the government as soon as possible, and the Senate and House of Commons, and the appointments will be agreed upon as the result of the elections.

The contract for constructing the Cincinnati Railway was signed on Thursday.

Within a year.

Among sporting men, the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons last night, the Educational Bill was read a second time. Mr. Bright favored the project for religious instruction, and the Bible being read in the schools. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli also spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Gladstone argued that it was the duty of the Government to provide for religious instruction, and that it was the duty of the people to support it. Mr. Disraeli said he would not suffer him. Bishop says the Government is going to damage it. Hansom.

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CANADA.

Sudden Sinking of a Portion of the Harbor of St. John's, N. B.—Proceedings in the Dominion and Nova Scotia Parliaments.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 18.—A singular phenomenon occurred in the harbor during the recent storm yesterday morning. A rumbling noise was heard, and immediately afterwards a portion of the bottom of the harbor on the Carbiton side sank about 80 feet where before, at low tide, there was a beach, there are now twenty feet of water. Soon the water was destroyed and lumber carried adrift.

HALIFAX, March 18.—In the Assembly, yesterday, was presented a petition from the Sabattists, Methodists, and inhabitants of Cape Canso, complaining of the Government's action in granting Chisholm and Scott the fishery privileges in the Straits of Canso, and asking the government to bring the facts contained in the petition before the House of Commons, and urge the adoption of a treaty, and urge the adoption of a treaty with the United States for the protection of the fisheries.

OTTAWA, March 18.—On Monday next Sir A. T. Cast will move for the following amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution: That an address be presented to the Governor General representing that the increasing prosperity of the Dominion demands a more extensive market and more unrestricted interchange of commodities with other countries, and that it is expedient to obtain from the imperial Government the necessary powers to authorize the Government of the Dominion to enter into diplomatic relations for that purpose, subject to the approval of Her Majesty.

INDIANA.

The Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad Project.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 19.—The citizens of Marshall County met to-day at 1 o'clock to discuss matters in regard to the propriety of voting the appropriation to aid in the construction of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad. The hall was filled, and the meeting was called to order by Lewis Ide, President of the organization, at 2 o'clock. Judge Bethel Hatfield then, in a short manner in favor of the appropriation, and was followed by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who stated that he was in favor of the road, but opposed to the appropriation. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald followed by John C. Cushman, M. A. G. Packard, and others, in favor of the appropriation, and the speeches in favor of the appropriation, and the meeting closed with prospects favorable for the appropriation and final completion of the road.

We have just learned that an election was held in the adjoining county of Stark, for the purpose of voting a similar appropriation to that in this county, which was carried by an almost unanimous vote. A vote will be taken in this county on

EVENING.

this season will be especially brilliant. One is announced for next week at the Academy of Music. Lake street millinery house. Some of our prominent traders are now in New York, purchasing goods for spring openings, and will bring up novelties. One house here reports 126 different styles, in bats. How there can be a leading style with so many to choose from, seems an impossibility. In this city, where in such a dearth of balls with so little space for places of public reception for ladies to attend morning or these openings are looked forward to by the fair shoppers, with pleasant anxiety, it being no small engagement to meet one's friends at the shrine of a garnet silk, with velvet trimmings, and three yards of trail.

Merchants are now adding millinery rooms to their establishments, and the customer coming from a distance can find everything necessary in one house. The idea may be a good one, but it does seem a little like infringing on other people's rights, since millinery is a branch especially devoted to females.

THE BABY SHOW.

The cool weather has prevented any display of spring styles so far, except that here and there bonnets and hats are seen. Ruffles and scarlet velvets, with jaunty English walking jackets, appear on the promenade, but the vast crush and winter dress, with furs, is still the prevailing dress. Vic.

How to Retire a Senator.

It is a very common opinion that anybody with a little practice can drive a horse. This is a very common opinion that anybody with a little practice can drive a horse. This is a very common opinion that anybody with a little practice can drive a horse. This

THE PULPIT.

How the Bible is to be Read and Accepted by Unbelievers.

Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer in Unity Church.

"The Bible we Accept," was the theme of Rev. Robert Collyer's discourse yesterday morning. This was the concluding sermon, of the series of five, on the subject of Pantheism. The church, Unity, North Dearborn street, was crowded with an attentive and interested congregation. The following is a report of the sermon:

"Every word of God is pure; He is a shield to them that put their trust in Him."—Proverbs, xxx chapter, 5th and 6th verses.

Dr. Collyer then said:

"In the beginning was the Word," Thomas Carlyle says, "is one book whereon, for thousands of years, the spirit of man has found light and nourishment, and a response to whereto it answers in his heart."

"This book," says John Locke, "has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth for its matter. It" (I believe Locke is right) "is the only book in the world without any mixture of error in it." Sir William Jones, "and one of the opinions that the volume contains is that of Divine origin, was once more intensely a purer morality, a more important system of religion, and more elevated sentiments than can be found in any other volume or system of philosophy that ever have been written." There are no songs like the songs of Zion; no oratory equal to the songs of Zion; no oratory equal to the oratory of the Hebrew prophets; and Paul, the great preacher, said that in no book but the Bible, when followed by the words of Jesus, will we find true statements. And Guizot, author of the "History of Civilization," says: "If the Christian faith has been and is still literally applied, Humboldness and happiness will be the result. Wars will cease, and all hostile nations or divisions of nations will be united in a universal brotherhood. Slavery will be ordered to destroy it in man's minds. Where has this strength that endures always come from? Where and through and through, and the Christian faith seems to have come from? Where has this book got its power? Why has it moved hearts as a general and intimate part of great events? Why has it been in the house and in your soldiers' tents? Why has it been in the hands that have overthrown and trampled in the dust the proven Mercenary Power? Why has it been in the Pilots, Augustine says, "not in many other writings, but in this alone, we have learned that we must have a constant tendency to move and stir ourselves to the love of God." Bishop Butler, in the Preface to his "Analogy," says: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and you shall find rest unto your souls," the great, wise Robert Boyle said: "If the Bible had not only been written by men, but by men that had no religion at all, it would have been a most excellent book for the style and wisdom, but as a man, is bound to judge, not weigh, but determine what is right and what is wrong, what is true and what is false. But what the Catholic gives up to the Church the fault of Protestantism is that it gives up its right to them an infallible book; all they pretend to do is to find out what it means, and what it is not enough. They want to move. The dogma of infallibility, which the Church never once thought of itself, is declared to be the condition of orthodoxy, and when we cannot receive it we are called infidels.

We say this mind, unreasoning and unreasonable worship of the Bible is, as Coleridge calls it, "Bibliolatry," as bad in its way as this giving it up, as we are witnessing just now to the infallibility of the Church, and the infallibility of the Pope, and the infallibility of Romanism in the infallibility of the Church. It takes away, we said, the full vigor of the human eye. Pantheism, it is no longer a theory, a political opinion, a philosophical doctrine, a book of a man, with its free is neglected, and let them not keep them in the bottom of the heart, and let them not keep them in the bottom of the heart, and let them not keep them in the bottom of the heart